

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
 street.—LEAH, THE FORKBEAR. Matinee at 1½ o'clock.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite
 New York Hotel.—PAID, OR THE DRAGON. The Doctor
 and the Devil's Daughter.—His last time. Matinee at
 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—TREASURE TROVE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NÉES.—
 RIP VAN WINKLE.—MORRIS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE ALLEGORICALS AND
 OTHER BELL RINGERS. Matinee this afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THE IMPERIAL
 THOUGHTS OF JAPANESE ARTISTS IN THEIR WONDERFUL FINE
 MATINEE AT TWO O'CLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 226 Broadway, opposite
 Metropolitan Hotel.—THE THREE EUROPEAN KINGDAOMS.
 THE SINGING, DANCING AND JUGGLING TRIO. THE
 TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite
 New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONG, DANCES, JUGGLING,
 TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West
 Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CRUISE'S MINSTRELS.—
 EUROPEAN MINSTRELS.—THE SINGING, DANCING AND
 JUGGLING TRIO. THE TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—
 MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 210 Bowery.—COMING
 VOICES. NATHAN MONTGOMERY, BURLINGTON, BURLINGTON,
 TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 478 Broadway.—
 BURLINGTON, BURLINGTON, BURLINGTON, BURLINGTON,
 TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—THE TROUBLE WITH
 THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU, Union Hall, corner of
 Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8 o'clock.—MOVING
 PICTURES. THE TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—
 MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, at
 the corner of Broadway and 11th street.—THE
 TROUBLE WITH THE GOLD HUNTERS.—POLITICAL ADDRESS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated
 in Dublin yesterday, we learn that a numerous mob
 attempted to rescue four Fenian prisoners from a strong
 party of police in the city of Waterford. A desperate
 fight ensued, during which thirty constables were
 wounded and one of the rioters shot. The prisoners,
 who, it is said, had served in the American army, were
 held by the police.

The Franco-German negotiations relative to Schleswig
 have been continued, but the result is not known.
 Many volunteers leave Greece to reinforce the Christian
 army in Candia.

Cornstuffs closed at 94½, for money, in London. Five-
 twenties were at 73½, in London, and 77½ in Frankfurt.
 The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged,
 with middling uplands at 11½ at the close. In the broad-
 stuffs market corn advanced. Provisions quiet.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

By special telegram from San Francisco, yesterday,
 we have news from Japan dated at Yokohama on the
 25th of May, with advices from Hong Kong the 15th
 and Shanghai, China, of the 19th of May. The intelli-
 gence reached San Francisco by the steamship Colorado
 early yesterday morning, and the prompt use of the
 telegraph by our special correspondent in that port en-
 ables us to present it to the readers of the Herald in
 twenty days after its despatch from Yokohama.

The foreign Ministers to Japan were received by the
 Teyoon in right royal fashion at Osaka. Most pleasing
 entertainments and official interviews followed. The
 dinners and house furnishings were entirely in the
 European style. The Teyoon appears to be a hale,
 hearty, good natured man, fully informed as to the
 value of executive attentions and courtesies. He hosted
 the north of the President of the United States with
 much gusto. "Japanese Tommy" acted as interpreter
 for the United States Legation. A foreign settlement
 has been located at Osaka, and the interests of the
 foreign nations have evidently made progress. The
 whaling bark Canton Packet, of New Bedford, went to
 pieces on the northwest coast of Typhoon. James Fair-
 banks, of Baltimore, was drowned on the coast.

The news from China, by special telegram from San
 Francisco, is not very important. A party of British
 marines landed on the island of Formosa after the
 murder of the crew of the wrecked American bark
 Rover, but the men were fired on and obliged to retire.
 The news of the growing crop is favorable. Silk re-
 mained unchanged in price. The stock of teas was
 reduced.

THE CITY.

The champagne wine case was continued yesterday in
 United States District Court. The prosecution having
 closed for the present on the part of the government,
 the case on the part of the claimant was opened, but
 before concluding, the subject was laid over till Monday
 morning.

Application was made yesterday at Supreme Court,
 Chambers, by James T. Brady, for the release on bail
 of John Kane, who was indicted and twice tried on a
 charge of arson. On each trial the jury failed to agree,
 and, though in capital offences it is unusual to accept
 bail, the Court granted the request. Mr. John Moore,
 residing in the New Bowery, justified as surety in the
 sum of \$5,000. Kane has been under arrest about five
 months.

The argument by Richard O'Gorman in the Supreme
 Court, General Term, in reply to Judge Bonney, in the
 matter of the application to confirm the report of the
 Commissioners of the Church street extension, was yester-
 day postponed until Tuesday next.

In the case of Hermann Vierck vs. the Third Avenue
 Railroad Company, an action in the Supreme Court,
 Circuit, to recover damages for injuries received by
 being run over, as reported in yesterday's Herald, the
 jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of
 \$1,375.

The trial of Maurice Lanagan, charged with the murder
 of his wife, was resumed yesterday in the Court of
 General Sessions. Before the adjournment of the court
 all the testimony was given, and the summing up of the
 case was postponed till Monday.

The case of Eliza Hendrickson against John Dawson,
 who was sued in the City Court of Brooklyn for breach
 of promise of marriage, was concluded yesterday, the
 jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$1,000.

The general Transatlantic Company's steamship, St.
 Laurent, Captain Boudrie, will leave pier 50, North
 River, at two P. M. to-day for Bristol and Havre. The
 mails for France will close at the Post office at half-past
 nine o'clock.

The Inman line steamship City of Paris, Captain
 James Kennedy, will sail at noon to-day for Queenstown
 and Liverpool, from pier 45, North River. The mails
 for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at
 the Post office at half-past ten A. M.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamship
 Hibernia, Captain Thompson, will leave pier 47, North
 River at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
 to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship United Kingdom, Captain
 Smith, will sail from pier 20 North River at noon to-day
 for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to
 land mails and passengers.

The steamship Baltic, Captain Jones, will sail from pier
 46 North River at noon to-day for Southampton and
 Bremen.

The steamship Albatross, Captain Meier, will sail
 from Hoboken at noon to-day for Southampton and
 Hamburg. The mails for the German States will close at
 the Post office at half-past ten A. M.

The Crowell line steamship George Washington,
 Captain Unger, will leave pier No. 9 North River at three
 P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.

The Empire line steamship San Jacinto, Captain
 Atkins, will leave pier 13 North River at three
 P. M. to-day for Savannah.

The regular steamship, Captain O'Connell, will

leave at noon, from pier 14 East River, foot of
 Wall street, at 3 P. M. to-day for Charleston.

The stock market was dull and rather heavy yester-
 day. Gold closed at 137½.

There was scarcely any change in the commercial situ-
 ation yesterday as compared with the preceding few
 days. Quietude was the ruling feature in almost every
 department, and, though gold was steady, values were
 to a great extent nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Washington we learn that a brief meeting of the
 Cabinet was held yesterday, but nothing had transpired
 with reference to the matters under consideration.

In the State Constitutional Convention on Thursday a
 proposition to create a special committee on canal mat-
 ters was defeated by a tie vote, sixty-seven votes being
 cast on each side; but as this question was regarded as a
 test one of the strength of the republican factions in the
 Convention, a reconsideration of the vote was moved.

Yesterday the motion to reconsider was adopted by a
 vote of sixty-two against sixty-one, and subsequently
 the proposition was adopted without a division.

The result is regarded as a success of the anti-Fenton wing
 of the republicans. The discussion of the arrangement
 of the standing committee was then continued, and a
 motion for a committee on the salt interest was agreed to.

This interest is estimated at from four to ten mil-
 lion dollars in value. The appointment of a committee
 on the salt interest of the State and its relations thereto
 was also agreed to. After the introduction of several
 subjects, including female suffrage and the liquor trade,
 the Convention, in order to allow time for the arrange-
 ment of the committee, adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

There is another hitch in the trial of John H. Sarrett,
 charged with complicity in the assassination of Presi-
 dent Lincoln. On the opening of the Court yesterday
 morning Judge Wylie appeared upon the bench, and
 announced that Judge Fisher was unable to attend on
 account of illness, and intimated an unwillingness to
 proceed with the case, as important cases were pend-
 ing in the Circuit Court, over which he presides. He
 finally consented to hear the excuses of jurors, but it
 was his impression that if a jury were not obtained by
 Monday the case would have to be continued till the
 next term of the Court. The business of hearing the
 excuses of jurors was then proceeded with until the
 hour of adjournment arrived.

Bermuda papers just to hand report the opening, in
 the middle of May, of Hannibal Lodge No. 224 of Free
 Masons, registry of Ireland, by the Provincial Grand
 Lodge of Scotland, Most Worshipful Provincial Grand
 Master, Brother F. A. R. Hunter, presiding. The lodge
 room was crowded with visiting brethren, among whom
 were brethren from France, Holland and America, who
 assisted on the occasion.

The News from Japan.—Prospect of an Extensive
 Trade Between that Country and the United States.

How sweeping are the changes which are
 now passing over the world! Fifty years ago
 who would have imagined them? It was but
 yesterday that we depended for all our knowl-
 edge from the East upon the twelve months'
 voyages of the English East India men. Later
 the Suez route brought the extremes much
 closer; but months were still required to elapse
 before the intelligence thus conveyed could
 reach the United States. How different now!
 In yesterday's Herald we announced the
 arrival of the steamship Colorado, after twenty-
 eight days' sailing from Hong Kong, and nine-
 teen days' sailing from Yokohama. In to-
 day's Herald we give full details of the mor-
 tant, political and other intelligence thus
 conveyed. Nothing like this has yet happened
 in the history of the world. From the estab-
 lishment of telegraphic communication between
 this city and San Francisco, and from the new
 line of steamers plying between that port and
 the ports of China and Japan, we certainly
 looked for startling results. The results, how-
 ever, have exceeded our highest expectations.
 Japan, hitherto shut out from the rest of the
 world, is now but nineteen days distant from
 New York. Nor is this all. The intelligence
 received by us, on the same day, by means of
 the Atlantic cable, flashed to London, to Paris,
 to Frankfurt, and the other European centres.
 Formerly we looked to them for news and
 waited with impatience for their tardy mails.
 Now the Europeans look to us, and have to
 thank us not merely for news from the far
 East, but for the first intimation of important
 events transpiring among themselves. The
 revolution, in fact, is complete. It is no longer
 fact; but fact; no longer an exaggeration,
 but sober truth, to say that New York, for all
 purposes of practical intelligence, is the centre
 of the world.

The news from Japan—to be found in
 a special despatch in another column—is
 deeply interesting. It confirms the intelli-
 gence formerly received—that Japan is
 now the scene of a great moral and political
 revolution. Not so much that violence is
 being done to any of the ancient and cher-
 ished institutions of that country—not on that
 account, although there has been and still is
 very considerable excitement, but because
 principles are now at work which must ulti-
 mately break down the moral and political
 systems on which society there is based, and
 through which the people have hitherto enjoyed,
 in their own quiet and easy way, a fair amount
 of contentment and prosperity. European
 thought and enterprise intensified and, as it
 appears, made more agreeable by passing
 through an American channel, and from their
 being identified with the great and growing
 republic across the great waters, have found
 their way into Japan and are producing already
 their natural fruits. The barriers of exclusiveness
 are yielding one by one. It was something for
 the Teyoon to send his brother to Paris; it was
 something to send an embassy to the United
 States. But the revelations made by our special
 correspondent prove that these events but
 feebly indicate the extent to which modern
 ideas are making themselves felt among that
 ancient but hitherto comparatively unknown
 people. In most princely style the leading
 representatives of the different foreign em-
 bassies were recently entertained by the
 Teyoon at Osaka. The banquet was gotten
 up and conducted after the most approved
 European fashion. The Teyoon, who, with all
 his sympathies for this country, has not yet be-
 come a convert to one of the latest dogmas of
 New England Puritanism, proposed and drank
 in the most handsome manner the health of
 President Johnson. From the description
 given he seems to be a sensible, intelligent,
 good-looking fellow. He has our best wishes.
 May he be the instrument of starting his coun-
 try on a career of large and lasting prosperity!
 It will be gratifying to many to learn that
 the Teyoon has expressed himself as pleased
 with the growing intercourse between his own
 people and the people of the United States.
 The new line of steamers of which the Colorado
 is one came in for special praise. A few days
 later he gave proof of the sincerity of his senti-
 ments and of the statesmanlike policy which
 he intends to pursue by publicly and formally
 setting apart a large portion of land, about
 twelve miles from Osaka, for the settlement of
 foreigners. It is impossible to predict what
 great things may grow out of this small begin-
 ning. In a country like Japan the monarch is
 powerful for good or for evil. The Teyoon's
 will is the will of the people. Japan, then, is

now thrown open to the enterprise of the
 world. The United States are specially favored.
 It is for us to use the influence we have ac-
 quired wisely and well. Let us not in our
 intercourse with the nations of Asia imitate the
 barbarous examples of our European profes-
 sors. Let our conduct be honorable and
 dignified. Let us seek to be helpful in advanc-
 ing the cause of Christian civilization. If this
 course be followed, it is not too much to say
 that the riches of the East will be utilized by
 us as they have never been utilized by any
 other people. Our good and the good of the
 native populations are not incompatible. They
 may go, and they ought to go, hand in hand.

General Grant the Rallying Point of Popular Power.

Certain citizens of Virginia recently wrote
 a letter to John Minor Botts and some other
 party men and politicians in that region, urging
 good reasons why the people of the State
 should not be divided by arbitrary political
 lines for the benefit of small demagogues. The
 letter of these gentlemen indicates that they
 perceive a remedy for the evil. They use these
 words:—"For ourselves we indulge the hope
 that the great soldier who commands the en-
 thusiastic attachment of his own section and the
 undivided respect of ours may be the in-
 strument under God of overthrowing the des-
 potism of party, of uniting all our people, and
 of restoring those fraternal relations which
 ought to exist among citizens of a common
 country." By these words we may perceive
 that there is more wisdom in the Old Dominion
 than comes to the surface in its party struggles.
 We may see that the men in Virginia capable
 of really weighing the present trouble and of
 perceiving the only safe way out of it, are not
 numbered or named among party leaders—
 have only an individuality as part of the great
 popular mass, and keep to private life. No
 man recognized outside of Virginia, as a promi-
 nent politician, could have seen the mischief
 so clearly or have described it so well. Party
 leaders there are lost in party struggles. To
 them there is nothing else but party. But this
 letter of the citizens of Virginia (published in
 yesterday's Herald), rising like an emanation
 from the general thought of the section, shows
 that the popular mind is sound and healthy.

Over the whole country it is the same as in
 Virginia. Party strife is the grand evil of the
 hour. Faction rules and ruins. Faction in
 Congress carries a certain law, and faction out-
 side prevents its enforcement. Congressional
 faction thus finds its hands strengthened, goes
 further, and continued opposition only serves
 to furnish it with excuses for newer and
 greater aggression and encroachment. Thus
 government, law, peace and the national wel-
 fare are tossed from faction to faction; and
 who shall say where they will land? It is the
 South that suffers to-day; but if we permit this
 to go on against the South shall we not make
 the precedent on which future factions will
 condemn us also? Robespierres are typical
 figures in history, and they die always on the
 guillotines that they have made part of the
 law. How shall we stop this war of factions?
 History tells us there is but one way. To
 throw off the tyranny of party the people must
 have a nucleus for the gathering of their
 strength. They must rally round the person
 of some great leader—some man of power,
 courage, fidelity—and combining on him, give
 him the strength and confidence to put down
 the factions. By making Cincinnatus dictator
 the Romans saved the State. Later Romans
 would have saved it again if they had done the
 same by Cæsar before the factions had time to
 kill him. Nations must profit by such lessons.
 The only chance for the American people to
 stay the ruinous war of faction is to gather
 around Grant and confide in him the strength
 and the power to pacify and restore the nation.
 In Virginia the people see this as the obvious
 fact. Elsewhere it is seen also, and as this
 idea comes to prevail and the people act on it
 through the ballot box we shall have satisfac-
 torily solved the great problem of our national
 troubles.

The Bankrupt Law.—The Millennium for Debtors.

The Bankrupt law, which is just about to go
 into practical operation, will yield sufficient
 business and enough fees to enrich all who
 have been fortunate enough to secure office
 under it. We have heard it estimated that
 Marshal Murray, of this district, will realize
 one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year
 out of it, and the lawyers will of course reap a
 professional harvest from so rich a field. The
 two former general bankrupt laws enacted by
 Congress under the power vested by the con-
 stitution of the United States in the legislative
 department of the government, enjoyed but, as
 a brief existence. The law passed in the year
 1800 was repealed in 1803, and the law of 1841
 came to an end within two years afterwards.
 Profiting by this experience the debtors of the
 present day will hasten to avail themselves of
 the existing statute, and will flock to the courts
 like hungry sheep to a green pasturage and
 rid themselves of the burden of their liabilities.

The probability is that they will have no
 time to lose; for the banks and heavy capital-
 ists will no doubt make a vigorous effort at the
 next session of Congress to obtain a repeal of
 the present law. The sense of the business
 community is that the nation will be materially
 benefited by a permanent general system of
 bankruptcy, and that Congress cannot do better
 than to retain the law they have now enacted,
 making such amendments from time to time as
 its practical operation may suggest. But Con-
 gress has shown itself so blundering and
 incompetent in all matters relating to the
 financial and commercial interests of the
 country, that it is impossible to calculate with
 any degree of certainty upon its action. It
 may undo at its next session all the good
 it did in this direction at its last. While it
 lasts, however, the law will be the millennium
 of insolvent debtors, and will prove of great
 advantage to the country. It will not decrease
 the value of property, but will free capable and
 enterprising business men from the incubus of
 debt which weighs them down, paralyzes their
 energies and prevents them from redeeming their
 fortunes. It will do more than the Reconstruc-
 tion act itself to relieve and settle the Southern
 States, and not the least of its advantages
 will be the influence it will have in clearing
 away all unsound banking associations and
 bogus stock companies, and creating a more health-
 ful condition in all the monetary institutions of
 the country. But there should be no delay on
 the part of those who desire to take advantage
 of its provisions; for there is no knowing how
 soon they may be deprived of the opportunity.

The Paraguayan War.

From the seat of war on the La Plata we
 have news that heralds a speedy ending of the
 conflict which has been waged with more than
 usual vigor by those countries for more than
 two years past. Our previous advices told us
 that the great expedition sent overland to
 cross the Paraná river far above its junction
 with the Paraguay has as yet made no mili-
 tary demonstration of importance. The grand
 attack which was to level with the dust the
 little centralized military unit called Paraguay
 has not taken place, and, probably, if ever it
 does, it will be such a feeble effort that it will
 be more easily repulsed than any of the un-
 military movements that we have seen in the
 swamps that border the southern part of the
 country. A movement of the whole allied
 force to the crossing of Itapúa appears to be
 contemplated. This movement appears to be
 a forced one; and the unfortunate Brazilian
 general, worried into action by the demands
 of a stupid government and the desires of his
 officers to finish the campaign at once, will
 perhaps throw himself upon the strong de-
 fences of the Paraguayans already at the
 threatened point, and destroy the last available
 force that Brazil can send into the field. In
 the meantime the Paraguayan army, fighting
 on its own soil and defending what it deems a
 sacred cause, linked to the very preservation
 of its nationality, is as resolute as ever, and
 really shows new elements of strength and
 defence whenever they are demanded. The
 secret treaty of the allies to blot out from the
 list of South American nations the Paraguayan
 barrier to the control of the great La Plata
 valley becomes a very amusing document to
 contemplate, when we view its results up to
 the present stage of the war. What its phases
 may present in the future may throw it into a
 still more ridiculous light, and finally it may
 become one of the finest examples of Spanish-
 American bombast that has yet been formally
 signed.

New difficulties have now appeared in the
 problem for the allies to solve—the cholera
 and General Urquiza—both pestilences equally
 formidable, and both quite as unreliable in
 selecting opponents for their destructive powers.
 The cholera, according to our correspondence,
 commenced its ravages on the Argentine soil
 about the beginning of April, and up to the
 15th it had become general throughout the
 city of Buenos Ayres, the deaths ex-
 ceeding two hundred per day. "The streets
 were filled with hearse, men died in the
 streets, and among the lower orders, where it
 chiefly prevailed, there was a panic unprece-
 dented." At least twenty-five thousand of
 the population of Buenos Ayres had fled the
 city, taking refuge in the country districts,
 wherever they could find a shelter. At Rosario,
 two hundred and seventy miles above Buenos
 Ayres, the ravages were also fearful, and the
 town was almost deserted. Resistless in its
 march, it finally reached the allied camp at
 Curuzú, and gathered six hundred victims in
 one day; and not until the troops were taken
 from their miserable barracks did the mor-
 tality decrease to two hundred and fifty per
 day—all this principally among the Brazilians.
 Twenty-five per cent of the allied army is on
 the sick list. The more than stupid blunder
 in the location of the allied camps, linked with
 the still greater military stupidity of selecting
 for attack the very strongest point in the
 whole Paraguayan territory, is here showing,
 by the deaths in Paraguay swamps, the com-
 plete lack of generalship which has been
 characteristic on the part of the allies. The
 original and gross blunders of General Mitre
 in planning the campaign have no parallel, if
 we except that of Maximilian's military move-
 ments in Mexico.

In addition to the cholera comes what is
 equally bad to the allies—a fire in the rear
 from General Urquiza. The old gaucho chief,
 now about sixty years of age, is still in the
 saddle, with his ten thousand wild riders at his
 heels, and the most colossal fortune in South
 America to help him carry out his plans; not
 very reliable, however, it is somewhat uncer-
 tain what his movements may be. In 1852 he
 upset Rosas, and shortly afterwards was forced
 to besiege Buenos Ayres, where, undertaking
 to starve the city into submission, he sold them
 their own cattle, exported the hides, and laid
 the foundation of a fortune that now controls
 more than half the province of Entre Rios,
 where he is virtually king. Corrientes, too, is
 quite under his control. These two provinces
 are the prizes of victory which are sought by
 Paraguay; and Urquiza, who really rules
 them, having long wished to shake off the bind-
 ing force of Buenos Ayres, which has
 been the only one that has heretofore
 shackled his movements, would not be
 adverse to linking his fortune to that of the
 heroic little republic upon whose banners vic-
 tory is about to perch. It will give Paraguay
 what she has been seeking, an outlet to the
 sea, and make her, moreover, in a few years
 as powerful as the Argentine republic is to-day;
 for the three States of Paraguay, Corrientes
 and Entre Rios would, united, form a rare
 combination of commercial and agricultural
 advantages. We may therefore expect to hear
 soon that Urquiza has precipitated himself
 upon the rear of the allied force, while he
 sits, according to his old game, new revolutions
 in the interior provinces of the Argentine re-
 public against the city of Buenos Ayres, which
 has always been at sword's points with them.
 The whole of the Argentine force would then
 disappear from the Brazilian supports, and the
 unnatural alliance of Brazil with her old
 enemy, Buenos Ayres, would then be at an
 end. Mr. Seward's proffered services—not
 those of the United States—in behalf of Brazil,
 it is seen, are also rejected by that Power as
 well as the others. The pragmatic old man,
 it seems, can find no nation that wants anything
 to do with his uncertain, un-American and
 jesuitical schemes; and one and all snub him
 in no polite terms. The answer of Brazil looks
 as if the energies of the empire were still to be
 bent to the hopeless task before them. It
 shows energy; but it is a sore burden on so
 young a country. Dom Pedro, if too persistent,
 may create a revolution that will end in the
 republicanism that has already shown its out-
 croppings in his empire, and the Paraguayan
 war, pushed too far, may react with such
 force as to overthrow the throne.

The Brazilians are alone in the field, poorly
 supported by their countrymen, with men and
 money now almost exhausted, with cholera
 making fearful ravages in their camp, with
 Urquiza heading a strong movement in favor
 of Paraguay and threatening to assail the
 allied force in the rear. Besides all this there

is an active, brave and dashing enemy in front
 who has not yet drawn upon his resources, as
 is the case with Paraguay. It looks as if the
 war would soon terminate in a mournful way
 for the allies, who made such a glittering show
 two years since, and filled the world with the
 tinsel decorated reports of generals whose lack
 of military ability will cause mourning and
 suffering throughout Southern South America
 for the next half century.

More Royal Visitors to Paris.

Among the on the day of the day one is to
 the effect that the Emperor of China is expected to
 visit Paris in the month of August, and that
 during his stay in the French capital he is to
 be lodged entirely at the expense of Napoleon.
 We shall not be surprised to learn that this is
 something more than mere rumor. The East has
 hitherto affected to despise the civilization of the
 West. Even the erection by British enterprise
 of an immense empire in the very heart of Asia—an
 empire comprising well nigh two hun-
 dred millions of a population, was not enough
 to arouse them from their lethargy. The later
 encroachments of Russia were equally lost upon
 them. Now, however, that the same civilization,
 by means of American enterprise, is attacking
 them from the East, they seem at last to be
 awaking to a true sense of their condition.
 Closed eyes, they feel, will no longer do. They
 must yield to the tide or be overwhelmed and
 destroyed. Japan, China's nearest neighbor
 on one side, finding it difficult to spare the
 Teyoon, has sent the Teyoon's brother to Paris
 to pick up what he can of this wondrous civiliza-
 tion there, and has at the same time sent a
 learned embassy to pick up what they can of
 this same civilization as it has developed itself
 among the shrewd and thoroughgoing people
 of Yankeland. It is time for the Chinese to
 be up and doing. They cannot send their
 Emperor to Paris too soon. Let them imitate
 the Japanese and send an embassy to the
 United States. The requisite lessons might be
 learned more quickly, as well as more easily,
 here than in Europe. The exclusion which
 characterized the Asiatic monarchies is not com-
 patible with railroads and telegraphs and steam-
 boats and steam ploughs. All old things are
 passing away. All things must become new. The
 question is not whether the new things are to
 be accepted—that question is already settled—but
 whether they are to be accepted now, while
 they hold out the prospect of national salva-
 tion, or later, when they will come bearing
 destruction in their train. The problem to be
 solved by the next generation is an interesting
 one for the people of the East. The things
 which they now hold most dear will not be
 more in danger of perishing when the inevi-
 table change shall have come, if they commence
 in time to set their house in order. The Sultan
 of Turkey, it appears, has resolved to visit
 Paris and the Exposition. We know of no rea-
 son why the Emperor of China should not imi-
 tate his example. The shades of Mahomet
 and Confucius may object; but these are less
 powerful than they once were, and the gentle-
 men whom they represent have come to be con-
 sidered rather old-fashioned.

In another part of our columns to-day we
 publish introductory details relating to China—
 received per telegram from San Francisco.

Annexation of British Columbia.

The information we receive from the Pacific
 side of the Continent shows that there is a
 considerable movement, both in British
 Columbia and California and Oregon, to
 annex to the United States the territory of
 Great Britain in that part of America. The
 press and people of Victoria are outspoken
 in favor of annexation. It is said, also,
 that Mr. Seward has his eye on
 British Columbia, and that he wishes to make
 a settlement with England for the Alabama